

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1897.

#### Raise the Flag Higher!

Amidst unremitted general effort and steadily increasing hope to put the country above the dangers threatened by a revolutionary Democracy, a venomous and selfworshipping organization in the centre of the fight, the Citizens' Union, has struck a hostile blow at the party leading it. The weapon used, a man with more or less affiliation with Republicanism, makes it a blow in the back. Under the circumstances, It behooves the New York Republicans to continue their part in the great national business on hand with undiminished hope, but with redoubled energy.

Raise the Republican flag in the Greater New York higher than ever!

### They Would Have to Bolt.

Any one who will calmly sit down and contemplate the relations between the Republican organization in the Greater New York and the National Republican party of sound money and social order, will see not only the folly, but also the essential political crookedness of the propo sition that the Republicans should make Mr. SETH Low their candidate after his nomination by the Citizens' Union.

The Republicans of New York are bound inseparably to their party at large. They have responsibilities to it of which they cannot divest themselves without betraying the trust imposed upon them and mispaing the power they possess through being a part of the National Republican organization. As such they enjoy power and have received rewards. It is impossible, therefore, for them to put the seal of their approval upon the candidate of a party made expressly to exclude the Republicans from power in the coming New York Government, and to keep the National Republican issue out of sight.

If Mr. PLATT, Mr. Quigo and Mr. WORTH should desire to support such a candidate, they would be compelled in common decency to retire from the Republican organigation, as Mr. Low has retired, and support him as members of the Citizens' Union. They would have to bolt from their party, leaving to others the task of putting its ticket in the field at election time.

No honest power can now make Mr. Low the Republican candidate.

#### Mr. Low's Nomination.

The nomination of Mr. SETH Low yesterday by the Citizens' Union could not have been made without his connivance, and hence his acceptance of it is a foregone con-

A disturbing summer episode in New York politics having thus been brought to its natural and fore-ordained conclusion, we can now proceed to discuss the political bituation without its further distraction. The lines of the momentous campaign which is to begin next November will not be laid down by a little knot of political upstarts In St. George's Church and the University Settlement, but by the two great national parties. Mr. Low has been a political marplot and a public nuisance throughout the summer, and the community have had already more than enough of him.

His independent and stubborn nomina tion by the Citizens' Union removes him entirely from consideration by the Republican party or by any member of it as its possible candidate, and that is an altogether fortunate result. The representatives of the Republican organization have demonstrated the sincerity of their desire to be a "unifying force among the friends of good government" by seeking to bring about unity with the Citizens' Union, but the public have discovered that Mr. Low's pretences of a disinterested ambition to be "unifying" were false and hypocritical, covering a real ambition, and a settled purpose to get a nomination for himself by hook or by crook, unity or disunity. The Republicans, therefore, can now go ahead with their preparations for the discharge of the duty which the coming momentous campaign will impose upon them, having with them the respect and confidence of the public so egregiously swindled by Mr. Low.

His nomination by the Republican party, happily for it and for the community, is out of the question and wholly impossible. SETH LOW of the Citizens' Union is no more consistent a candidate for the Republican nomination than would be RICHARD CRO-KER of Tammany Hall. Under no circum stances could be have obtained the Republican vote, and hence the Republicans are well rid of the annoyance of the outside chatter about him as their possible candidate.

The Republican organization in the Greater New York might as well have disbanded as have yielded to the dictation of a clique of political adventurers, banded together in implacable and spiteful hostility against it. That organization has upon it a heavy weight of responsibility to the whole Republican party of the Union, now the sole political representative of American civilization, and every conservative interest in New York more particularly requires that its solidity and integrity shall be maintained strictly and jealously by those appointed to its management.

The Low movement is a mischievous as sault on the party government required by our American political system. It is an at tempt to substitute the assumed superiority and illumination of a Mugwump idol for the definite principles and responsibility of a great party, and the imperative duty of the Republican party is to squelch it, first of all. In the nature of things it will be ephemeral. The band of Low worshippers will steadily diminish in numbers, now that the false pretences of his candidacy for nomination are exposed so thoroughly to the whole community, and the serious business of the campaign will engage the two parties and the public thought.

## Our Trade with Japan.

A very practical reason why Japan should keep on good terms with us is that our country has not only been one of her earliest, most faithful, and most disinterested friends, but has furnished her with one of her best markets abroad.

We have, in fact, for years been buying of Japan many times as much as she has bought of us. But during the last twelve months a marked change has taken place, showing a slight fall in value in our imports from Japan and a vast increase in our exports to that country. The former reached, for the last fiscal year, about \$24,-000,000, or a decrease of about one-sevenseenth from the year before; while our

about five sevenths.

It is to be observed, however, that the fall in prices of some Japanese articles, notably tea, has had an effect on the money valuation of our imports, and, above all, that these latter are still nearly double our exports to Japan. In the year 1895, when Great Britain sold to Japan five times as much as she bought from her, we bought from Japan six times as much as we sold to her. The difference has since dimin ished, but we are still Japan's very good customer as well as very good friend.

How Will the Alliance with France

Affect Russia? While almost all of the Paris newspa pers are discussing the external results of the Franco-Russian alliance, one of them, the Gaulois, suggests that the parties to the compact may experience some internal effects. Can it be possible, that journal asks, for France, the most progressive of European nations, to rub shoulders with Russia, which is the most conservative, without imparting to the latter a little of her revolutionary virus! We are acquaint ed, adds the Gaulois, with the effect of the Russian hymn on French heads. We shall soon know that which the "Marseillaise produces on Russian heads.

We have no doubt that Russians of the re actionary type, like Mr. Pobiedonostseff, were shocked to hear the bands of St. Pe tersburg play the "Marseillaise," which is the most revolutionary of anthems; which throughout the century and in all coun tries, has been regarded as sounding the tocsin of revolt against autocracy. If it is not wrong for Russians to play the tune, how can it be wrong for them to sing the words attached to it! If, lawfully, the words may be sung, why may not the ideas which they express be propounded and developed in private conversation or at public meetings? How can the thoughts and the emotions embodied in the French lyric be reconciled with a docile renouncement of self-government and abject abasement before the Czar! You cannot teach the Russians to utter the passionate aspirations of a people determined to be free, and expect the utterance to remain perfunctory. The permission to sing the "Marseillaise may thus prove the thin edge of the wedge destined to split the Russian despotism.

It is well known that Mr. Pobledonost-

SEFF, who, as procurator of the Holy Synod,

was so powerful a personage during the

reign of ALEXANDER III., has ceased to possess any influence at the court of Nicho-LAS II. With him has fallen the main prop of the reactionary party, which, on the night following the assassination of ALEX-ANDER II., persuaded his successor to can cel the Constitution which his father had signed, and which was already passing through the press. That instrument exists, and some information touching its purport has been given to the world. It conceded, we are told on good authority, large powers of self-government to the Russian people, in the form not only of provincial Legislatures, but of a national Parliament. The peasants, organized as they are in village communities, were to send delegates to these assemblies, as well as the merchants, gentry, and nobles. How the functions of the local Legislatures were to be distinguished from those of the national Parliament, and to what extent the action of the latter was to be controlled by the will of the sovereign, has not been, as yet, divulged. The charter was suppressed by ALEXANDER III., mainly on the ground that the Russian people were not ripe for it. Yet they are probably as fit to discharge the duties of electors as were the mass of Frenchmen in 1789, or as were the inhabitants of Sicily, Naples and the States of the Church when they were incorporated with the kingdom of Italy

and were intrusted with the hallot Certainly the avowed alliance of the Rus sian Empire to a republic must be a good augury in the eyes of liberal-minded Russians. They will be encouraged to resume the movement for constitutional rights which was interrupted by the death of the grandfather of the present Czar, and, provided they are not again thwarted by the criminal folly of the Nihilists, their hopes may be at last fulfilled.

## A Platform in Blank Verse.

Mr. Louis R. Ehrich, from Colorado Springs, favors the public through the New York Times with a metrical statement of the political situation, as he understands it. His contribution to human knowledge is in a form so unusual that it deserves a moment's attention. Frequently the poets of Mugwumpery and Reform have incased their thoughts and aspirations concerning some particular phase of Mugwumpery or Reform in a sonnet or in a song. Such efforts have been merely episodical. Mr. EHRICH, so far as we are aware, is the first to cover the entire field, after the fashion of the platform of a National Convention. in a column of blank verse, or rather of rhythmic rhetoric chopped off into lines to suit the width of a newspaper column.

This curiosity of politics and poesy is addressed "To National Democrats," and it begins thus:

"Our course is clear. The nation's prow we seel To steer in safety's path 'mid Scylla and Charybdis—threat'ning dang'rous, frowning rocks Piled up by those great Parties which have shaped And piloted our voyage in the past. Alas, great Parties change!"

They do, but there are always ardent and devoted spirits ready to steer the nation's prow, and to hold the nozzle agin the bank, if necessary, till the last galoot's ashore. The present occasion is urgent: When selfish just of place and pelf

Usurps the throne of patriotic zeal, When petty, windy, mouthing men displace The safe and trusty leaders of the past, Either the Party which doth breed such men. Or else the Nation which such Party claims To serve, is hast'ning headlong to its fall." The blank verse resolutions begin with the customary arraignment of the Republican

party for general degeneracy, and especially for its indifference to the supreme question of the retirement of the greenbacks: "How sad the contrast of to-day! Just placed In power after election battle full Of dire alarm and fear—ite cohorts excelled By our adherence to their ranks, the cry

Of 'Honest Money' ringing o'er the field, That cry by which the Victory was won-It calmly, basely turns its tack upon The pressing, tow'ring issue of the hour And gives its thoughts to plunder and to spoils. Trusts, manufacturing interests, Protection, and Mr. DINGLEY catch it in turn; and the tribute to the fleshy hero of the Indianapolitan cult occurs in its proper

place in the new platform :

"And Democratic Party, glorious once, Which in these latter days twice gave the land A President and Cabinet of men Aftre with patriotic ferrency, Of solid, sturdy, fearless common ser Of governmental policy which would. If granted time to blossom and bear fruit Have raised our count; ) to a higher plans Of national weil-being and content."

This means, we suppose, a plaint and

exports grew to \$13,233,970, an increase of sigh for a lost third term. It is a ceaseless satisfaction to all the Indianapolitans to think what might have been if Clevelandism had only had time to blossom and bear fruit; not merely eight years, but eighteen, or, let us say, eighty. Now for the business end of the platform :

" We are not tied to any Party's tail. We stand for Money Sound, for Freer Trade, For equal opportunity to all; No tax except for Government support, And Government expenses minimized: Reform of civil service; prodent, wise Economy in each Department of The State; respect for law and the supreme And Highest Court of Law; a bitter hate

A deep regard for truest Righteousness." "Our day will come," says the poet of the National Democrats in conclusion, We should say it had come already, on the morning when this great poetical platform found a place in large type on the editorial page of a metropolitan daily newspaper, The Times will no doubt surce with us in the opinion that this comprehensive declaration supersedes all previous prose utter ances of the National Democrats, and ren ders superfluous any future statement of principles or policy. From Currency Reform to True Rightcousness, everything is mentioned in Mr. Engion's burning blankety blank verse.

#### Business.

The very great success of the Merchants Association of New York is due to the broad intelligence and the practical ability of it founders and promoters. It is only a few months since the idea of it was conceived; but within that time it has rendered most valuable service to the business interests of the city. It has been the means of bringing here, for mercantile purposes, thousands of merchants from most of the States men who, but for the influence of the asso ciation, would very surely have made their purchases at other places.

The association is deserving of the sucess which it has gained. It sought for a definite object in a practicable manner; it was organized by men of business experience and enterprise; it adopted an excellent method for the conduct of its operations; it secured the funds that were needed for liberal expenditures, and it quickly gained the approval and support of the shrewder members of the mercantile community, the leaders in nearly all lines of trade and traffic. With but a short roll of names as recently as the month of July, already counts its city members by th housand and its non-resident members by the ten thousand.

The objects of the Merchants' Association of New York, as set forth in its articles of incorporation, are to foster the city's trade and commerce, to promote the interests of those engaged therein, to reform abuses relative thereto, to diffuse accurate business information, to secure uniformity in commercial customs, to provide for more satisfactory intercourse be tween business men, and to do such other things as may be lawful, in the favor of the mercantile community.

The first duty undertaken after the es tablishment of headquarters for the association was that of entering into communication with merchants and traders all over the country. Circulars of apprisal were sent to tens of thou sands of business men whose names had been procured, containing information as to the founding, the character, and the purposes of the association, describing the services it would seek to render them, and cordially inviting them to become members, without any dues, any expenses, or responsibilities. It soon became manifest, through the piles of let ters received daily at the headquar ters, that there was a strong and wide spread interest in the association, and that had begun its duties in the right way. In a short time another and an enlarged circular followed the first one. It contained information as to the unparalleled advantages that were offered by New aders, told of the vast superiority of this city as a market for purchasers, gave figures relative to the city's prodigious productive industries, invited them to partake of the privileges of the association's headquarters, and referred to the pleasures of a week's visit to the American commercial metropolis. Everything went well. Hundreds of our business mer made haste to inscribe their names upon the books of the association; and thousands of out-of-town business men made applica tion for cards of non-resident member ship. The desirable results of a good purpose, good plans, good management good ways and means, and good opportunities for procuring the best staples and novelties of all kinds on the most favorable terms became visible within a few weeks after the Merchants' Association had been

formed. The next undertaking was one of a very serious character; it was that of securing reduced rates of railroad travel for out-of town merchants coming to New York in August and September for the fall trade. A number of obstacles were encountered, and, in some cases, strong opposition was presented. Negotiations with the managers of the various railroad companies, corporations, or combinations were entered into. The first success was gained within a week after concessions had been asked, when the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association of the railroad trunk lines adopted reduced schedule of fares for out-of-town merchants dealing here during a restricted period of time. Then came the negotiations with the Western Passenger and Traffic Association, which ended with better promise than some Western cities desired. There have been negotiations with yet other railroads, the latest of which to end successfully is that with the Southeastern Passenger Association. This part of the business of the New York institution lasted for weeks, and was troublesome; but the results of it have been very largely favorable.

The new business brought to the city since the beginning of August, through the efforts of the Merchants' Association, has been very large. Many thousands of outof town merchants, who would very certainly have followed their habit of recent years and gone elsewhere for their autumn supplies, have been drawn to New York. and our news columns have contained much interesting information upon this subject. Their purchases have run far up into the millions, which must be counted by tens. The influence of their coming has been felt in all branches of trade. It has stimulated the city's manufacturing industries. The buyer not less han the seller has profited by it. The fall business is much brisker than it has been for years past. New York has regained lots of the customers who had been lost to it for too long a period through the negligence of the commercial community.

has performed its duty toward all the dealers whom it invited to the city. Through its enterprise and liberality, the interests of the city have been promoted, and its permanent prosperity has been advanced. It certainly deserves the support of ten times as many of our business men as are enrolled in its membership More power to it in the years to come!

### A Democratic Trespasser.

What is the Hon, BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN of South Carolina doing in New York, and why is he allowed to do it by the Hon. JOHN C. SHEEHAN and the rest of the brave and sagacious captains of Tammany? Senator TILLMAN is going up and down the State making Democratic speeches, lugging in national issues, standing on and up for the Democratic platform with all his might and main. Doesn't he know that the brave and sagacious Democratic leaders in this part of the country don't wish to be Democratic until after the campaign of 1897 is over, or doesn't he care? He should have been visited, warned, and affectionately pushed out of this town and State, just as Mr. BRYAN was. He should have been labored with until he saw the courage and truly Democratic character of a campaign devoted to local issues. He should have been instructed that the Chicago platform ought to be considered as nonexisting in this State until after the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, when it is to be revived with a tumultuous whoop if there has been good luck in the policy of being afraid of your own prin-

Perhaps Mr. TILLMAN was warned, but being less accommodating than Mr. BRYAN was, refused to restrict his Democracy to other States than New York. He is not a learned sort of a statesman, and perhaps it was impossible to persuade him that there may be a temporary coma of a man's Democracy; that he can be a Democrat in August, and again in November, but must not be one in September and October.

At any rate Mr. TILLMAN has been here and has been making considerable disturbance, not so much at the meetings where he has spoken as in the hearts or gizzards of the brave and sagacious New York Democratic leaders who suspend their Democ racy for a couple of months, just as they stop wearing thick clothes in the summer

### Known by Its Friends.

The Citizens' Union may be known by its journalistic friends. Its only direct supporters are the New York Times and the Evening Post, two Mugwump newspapers which last year, when the nation was in the throes of a contest that shook it to its foundations, stood out and favored a third ticket, hopeless of election. They were little better than neutral at the time of a national crisis, holding aloof from the party to which all sober and patriotic citizens looked anxious ly and undividedly for salvation.

And these newspapers, and their like among individuals, must again have a third or non-Republican ticket as a bed to lie on while the fight between the Republicans and Tammany, anti-Bryanism and Bryanism, goes on. Mugwump spite and Mr. Low's excited ambition for political prominence make the Low movement.

It is the one hope of Tammany Hall. For President of the Council of the Greater New York, on the Republican ticket: SETH Low of Columbia University, and

#### the Citizens' Union. PLATFORM.

Almost anything for harmony. We understand that the Wholesale Grocers' Association has been formed for the better regulation of prices, for securing a more comprehensive system of credits, for the devis ment of a satisfactory body of rules founded upon experience, and for promoting the general interests of the business. There has long been need for more orderly methods in this branch of York to the country's merchants and trade, and it is desirable that they should be prepared and carried out in practice. In its wholesale and its retail departments the grocery business is larger than any other, and a vast number of enterprising men are engaged in it to their profit. We could not get along without the grocers, nearly all of whom are honest, good-natured, and intelligent citizens. We have already in the city a Retail Grocers Association, which has rendered useful service to its members and to the grocery trade at large. The men in the wholesale line and the in the retail line will now have the opportunity of comparing notes, to their mutual advantage

Mr. PLATT took a lot of trouble on his hands when he consented to the creation of Greater New lock.—Louisville Pisjatch.

Yes, indeed; the Citizens' Union candidate Mr. SETH Low, was against the project; and now since that Greater New York is accomplished. the Citizens' Union and Mr. Low are doing what they can to make it a Tammany city.

Anybody who will take the trouble to read the Omaha platform adopted by the Pop-ulists in their national convention in July, 1892, will find it still rich in amusemen 'We meet," says the preamble, "in the mids of a nation brought to the verge of moral political, and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the Legislatures the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized," and much more of the same. "From the same prolific womb of Governmental injustice," tinued the Populists with their preamble, "we breed two great classes, tramps and million Worse injustice still, "the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usu ers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry A vast conspiracy against mankind has be organized on two continents and is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met an overthrown at once, it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism. Words of vast fire, but scarcely even smoking now. It is only a little more than five years since they were blazing. The "vast conspiracy has not been overthrown. The Populists, in stead of writhing in social convulsions and weeping over overthrown civilization, are growing rich, fattening their bank books and not the usurers. A mad old world.

The Citizens' Union has done something meanity organization will do. It has, before naming its candidate, consuited the people, and they, not it have named the man. The action of the Citizens Union cannot fall to give the people confidence in it honesty of purpose —Binghamton Herald.

We condole with the editor of the Bingham ton Herald upon his blindness, his inability to read, or his total lack of communication with the world. The Citizens' Union candidate is unique in having been nominated without any consultation with the people whatsoever. He was not named either by the popular method of convention, made up of delegates regu larly elected to represent their districts, nor by public petition. He was not even nominated by the Committee of Organization 250 members, which the patriots enrolling in the Citizens' Union formally empowered to do all their nominating. This committee handed over its prerogative to an Executive Committee of twenty, and they in turn were appointed by the Chairman, Mr. R. FULTON CUTTING; and from this interior throne the nomination of Mr. Low went forth. The Low petition was merely to turn an extra dazzle upon Mr. Low's eyes and to provide him with that "compulsion of a The Merchants' Association of New York | public duty which cannot be gainsaid," without

which, as he said in his June letter, he could not "lay aside his responsibilities to the university over which he has the honor to preside." We fall to find any honesty of purpose in this proceeding, when we turn to the Citizens' plat orm of "government of the people, and not of

What a striking contrast between the lights and shades discernible in the mind of our historically respectable contemporary, the Bos ton Daily Advertiser. Here, for example, is

"Even from the point of view of national party politics, the New York city election will outrank the Ohio election. New York has held the balance of cower in a great many Presidential elections, and here are no sure signs that the day of her decisive ness in this regard has passed never to return. Always it is difficult for any party to obtain the upper hand in a New York State election unless it can wit an advantage in the great city at the southern exremity of the State.

"It is therefore of vital importance to the success of sound money principles in the Presidential election of 1900 trat the enemies of those principles in breater New York shall not be permitted this fall to get the new Government of the new and enormously wollen city into their own hands. If they do get to ice that may give them control of the political mathinery of the State, and may very seriously threater o turn the scales the wrong way three years hence in the great Federal contest."

In the next moment, however, our contempo rary plunges into profound shadow:

"Mr. for H Low's name at the head of the anti-Tammany ticket would be a watchword, a battle cry, and tower of strength."

So in importance to the nation the New York city election is second to none of the year. It nust be won by the Democrats if they would win the Empire State. It is "of vital im portance to the success of sound money principles in the Presidential election of 1900." a sound money defeat will "very seriously threaten to turn the scales the wrong way in the great Federal contest." And yet our contemporary dreams of a tower of strength in the name of a gentleman who has turned his back on the Republican platform once before in his life, and who spurns it now to become the candidate of a party that renounces all concern "with coinage or with national or State politics in any form. and whose emissaries are expressing on every hand more than Bryanism's venom against Re

Sir Epwin Arnold pronounces Bostonese the purest English spoken in any city of the world.—
Minneapolis Tribune.

Perhaps Sir Epwin is not an authoritative judge of good English. He may be able to speak t, but he never has written it. In prose he uses that exuberant rhetorical jargon which has been called Telegraphese in honor of his emanations in the London Telegraph, a journal of inimitable squeak and splutter. In rerse he uses Sanscrit, Japanese, and titbits of other Oriental tongues. Very good English 'Is spoken in Boston, and very bad English, too. Good English will be found in every American city, and it is useless to inquire and impossible to decide where the best is spoken. If the distinction belongs to any one American city, it must belong to this town. In Bosto one would look for more provincialities of vocabulary and pronunciation than can be de ected here, where cultivated men from all parts of the country are found. But the question i inimportant and the answers unconvincing; in other words, both are worthy of the Indo-Ja se gentus of Sir EDWIN, and may be left to him.

A SUN PREDICTION COMING TRUE imerican-Grewn Coffee from Hawaii One o the Good Things in Prospect.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Nearly four years ago, in THE SUN of Oct. 17, 1893, in an article relating to Hawaiian affairs, was the collowing statement regarding the cultivation of coffee in our new American territory:

years there will be from 5,000 to 10,000 acres of land years there will be from 5,000 to 10,000 acres of land planted to coffee trees. Thus, the United States will, after the islands are annexed have the coffee crop from 5,500,000 trees to help supply our own market, an excellent quality of coffee grown on American soil, thus rendering us independent of other countries for our coffee supply. Hitherto the United States has not grown any coffee, but here there will be an opportunity to grow, after annexation, American coffee on American soil, and thus the fears of those who dread a tax on coffee under the new tariff are wiped out by our Hawaiian annexation. It is a great policy with a great future.

with a great future.

Every word of this still holds good, excepting the dread of those timid ones who feared a tax on coffee under the Wilson bill, now so happilly dead. The five years will not elapse until October, 1898. Then the Hawalian Islands will be American territory. Then the delicious aroma and flavor of the Hawalian coffee will be the more palatable because of an aftertaste of ambrosial Americanism. Speed the day when we can smack our lips after a gustation of this unknown luxury.

C. R. B.

Three Brave Men at Fredericksburg. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the sedal of honor granted to Dr. Gabriel Grant, and agreeing with your correspondent "C." as to gal-lantry on the field by other surgeons, I would like to

nention one transcendent instance At Frederickaburg, on Dec. 13, 1862, when in front of that red brick house near the stone wall, there of that red brick house near the stone wail, there was nothing left of Hancock's First Division of the Second Corps but dead and wounded men. Some of the latter continued firing, with the result that the house and vicinity were hotly shelled. A red flag had been displayed, by way of claiming the red house as a hospital, and the shelling had slackened, when this desultory firing by the men in front provoked its renewal. A young surgeon rushed out, and, coming to a group composed of two youngsters of the Fifth New Hampshire and myself, with a breastwork of dead, ordered us to move away if we wanted to fight. The two obeyed, and, weeping the while and giving each other tender messages for the loved ones at home if either survived, loaded their pieces and moved to the left. Both were hit within twenty yards of the shelter they had left. I didn't twenty yards of the shelter they had left. I didn't follow, because I couldn't, and stopped firing, as did others whom the doctor had reached. The shelling ceased as to the red house, which, I don't believe, was touched again except by accident, and my position in front of it was probably as asfe as any within a radius of a mile. I have often wondered who that young doctor was, and which was the bravest, he or the two boys. I never saw braver men than those three.

BROOELYM, Aug. S1. was nothing left of Hancock's First Division of the

## Sound Public Sentiment.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer By reason of a singular completency on the part of this Government the Canadian Pacific Ratiroad has been allowed all the privileges of a United States railroad without being subjected, as other continental rallroads are, to Government control and regulation By a provision in the Dingley Tariff act the privileges extended have been withdrawn.

From the Louisville Dispatch. The clause which has "laid the axe at the root of the unscrupulously used power of the Canadian Paoffic Railway" is the one redeeming clause in the Dingley act.

## Money or Deceit.

From the Washington Times.

There may be—very probably there are—leaders in New York whose personal interests and ambit connection with next autumn's campaign may render them open to the Whitney argument that the Demo cratic fight must be waged with treason sey. The rank and file will not consider the money a fair equivalent for the treason.

The Chicago platform is the supreme doctrine and law of American Democracy everywhere, no matter now much Mr. Whitney and his Waldorf friends may wish it were otherwise. If they can not and will not subscribe to and support it, why do not they go at once to the Republican camp where they belong. Nominal victory with them, and on the terms they propose, would be a double defeat.

# From the Buffalo Courier Record. Low and Worth make a strange combination, a re-former and college President backed by one of the most treacherous and disreputable of machine politi-

Warning to Baseball Managore. From the Richmond Globs. Another season such as the one just passed will

hurt baseball. Rowdylam and drunkenness have given the sport a very black eye.

The Century for September is an attractive ummer number and its tropical features are as con spicuous as they are interesting. Miss Scidmore's account of the Bhuddistic carvings and statues of Java is new and instructive, and the contribution to the blank pages of the history of the Congo contained pressive. The number is notable also for a wood engraving, an actual wood engraving, and a fine one, by

WHAT THE CITIZENS' UNION IS. The Character of the Men Controlling the

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Your criticisms of

the peculiar course pursued by certain leaders of the Citizens' Union are undoubtedly just. Some other urnals, I see, ascribe to these professed apostles of reform a sincere and honest purpose. It seems more to the point to characterize the motives of some of the most voluble of these professional Savanarolas as exceedingly Pecksniffian in purpose. The legal aminaries paradice as their leaders would be rudely exposed by an examination of the careers of thes men. The vast majority of the taxpayer holders of real estate. Like wrinkles upon the faces of ladies of uncertain age, the "d---1 Democrats won't flatter," and will persist in asking awkward questions as to the why and wherefore of these many and numerous "special" counsel fees bestowed at various times during the past twenty years upon individuals figuring most loquaciously as the veriest Spartans of reform and economy. These ugly facts are not in tune with their lofty pretensions. The words of endless denunciation of "politicians" so constantly uttered by certain of the smaller legal lights of the C. U. would occasion more of a beitef as return a portion of their counsel fees to the Comp troller's office. John Brooks Leavitt expresses horror" at Senator Platt's "bypocrisy." If he will carefully examine the careers of some of the most vociferously pretentions of his own clique in the C. U. he will become so transfixed with despair at the utter absence of truly virtuous humanity as to feel like seeking the desert as a dwelling place. This is about the best and most useful act he can perform if he be a sincere lover of his kind. His constant posturing before the public occasions a feeling of ennul even to some of the more rational of his intimates.

An attempt to simply fill city offices without any

consideration of national politics, which is the chie even if well intended. In the case of the conspicuou members of the C. U., it seems to me that their true controlling motive is the fear that unless they are able to influence the next city admin istration, their opportunities as to fee receiving will cease to exist, and another set of individuals will enjoy the so much coveted emoluments. This is certainly the most plausible explanation of the rule or ruin policy that seems to possess them. Another abound feature of this so-called non-parties;

ovement is the fact that its chief engineers and newspaper backers are most hitterie hostile to the arrogantly and impudently demand shall be given to their candidate.

tional matters since the days of Lincoln. I have repeatedly voted for individual Democrats in local elections. I shall assert the same right this year, and if the Republican convention yields to the dictation of the bosses of the C. U. and nominates its candidate at their beheat, I for one have too much reverence for the memory of James Mayor's chair of the Greater New York a man the powers behind whose throne will be the most ver In such a case I will readily vote for the candidate of Tammany, or I shall be a simple looker on BROOKLYN, Aug. 31. REPUBLICAN PRIVATE.

A Factor of Growing Strength in Its Deprecia

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The continued de cline in the value of sliver bullion is no foubt sur prising to very many people who have been entirely bonest in their friendship for the white metal, and there has been a great deal of speculation regarding the matter. Both the friends and enemies o have given very liberal expression to their several views. But it seems to me that the most im portant factor in the future worth of silver has been verlooked in these discussions. My investigations in Mexico, Central and South

merica have convinced me that the price at which silver can be prefitably mined depends simply upon a question of transportation; especially is this true in Mexico. The richest a lver d-posits in that country are far removed from lines of railroad, and as ther is no available timber or coal for smelting purpose he or must be transported many miles upon the backs of small pack mules; or else charcoal must be packed in the same way to the location of the mines. This very tedious and expensive means of transportation renders it unprofitable to work even the tohest silver deposits when they are located any con the roads are constructed to the mines and the or or fuel delivered on the ground without the necessity of expensive transportation, there are hundreds of profitably at a selling price for their output that rould seem utterly ridiculous if named at this tire completion, and it is this agency that will force conest investigation of these conditions must con vince even the most stubborn advocate that the de cline in the market value of silver has only fairly ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 30.

## A Republican on the Low Nomination

ow is finally nominated by the Citizens' Union and the Republican party is safe from him. I was afraid Quigg's conference might result in the unloading m on us Republicans. Seth Low has no more show of being Mayor of New York than of being Pope of Rome. He and his same timonious gang running New York! Why not put up

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir : Thank Heaven

Parkhurst or Rainsford outright? Either would bea ow as a candidate. STALWART REPUBLICAN.

To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: Your corre pondent, "Inquirer," in to-day's issue, prop iwo questions: "Why is it that more colored people ride in street cars on Sunday than any other day?" The answer is: Colored people think that they say nough shoe leather by riding to pay for the ride; col red people wear their "brand" new shoes on Sun ored people wear their "brand" new ahoes on Sunday. Your correspondent also wishes to know why Cincinnati beer is not sold here. Because the Cincinnati brewers only commenced to hrew herr on a large scale long after others, like Milwaukee, St. Louis, &co. and to dislodge these cities in New York would involve cutting the profits and an enormous expense, and they thought the "game not worth the candle." Now, I would like to projound the inquiry: Why do we never hear of colored people committing suicide? Who ever heard of one? ANOTHER INQUIRES.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Answering your orrespondent, "Inquirer," in this morning's Sus. would say that there are more colored people on th have the price" and the time to thus enjoy then selves. It is not a fact that they are "rather mo generally engaged in their usual vocations than white people on Sunday," to an extent that should induce an inquiry because more of them are abroad on tha

Second—The capacity of Cincinnati's "enormout Second—The capacity of Cincinnati's "enormout German population" is probably adequate for the browers' requirements of profit making. If the have any beer to spare, they sell it in markets where the expense of introduction is less than in New York.

B. M. T. NEW YORK, Aug. 81, 1597.

To the Entrop of The Sux-Sir: "Inquirer" this rning, says that in the East Cincinnati beer is un mown. New Yorkers may not be acquainted with the beer of Cincinnsti, but over in Boston there is no limit to its consumption. "Inquirer" must go East some time, turn the spigot of conviviality and enjoy Cincinnsti beer either at the Hub or at the bung hole. New York, Aug. 31.

#### Union Square's Packing Box. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Could not some

oe done by THE SUN toward having that un ightly packing box removed from the east side o Union square? The writer has been informed that i ontains a drinking fountain that has not been ac contains a dricking fountain that has not been accepted by the Park Commissioners. If the fountain is not to be accepted, why are we compelled to have such a thing (for at least five years) before us, and in one of the most celebrated parks in the city? About all it is used for now is a loading place for tramps and a station to distribute the afternoon, or, rather, the ovening, "yellow journals." A The Sux is doing so much toward ridding us of the absurd toy bronze figures scattered around our city, it has given one of its admirers the courage to send them this appeal.

Ato. 26, 1897. Avo. 26, 1897.

## No Tondylam.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An American actor named William Gillette who made his reputa-tion and his money in this country before he was ever heard of in other parts of the world, recently met with beard of in other parts of the world, recently met with some success in London. He reappears in New York shortly and is displaying pletured posters on the walls showing how the Prinos and Princess of Walls applanted him, and announcing that he has been "recognized by royalty." If I have read my isseous sright in The Six through all these years I may be permitted to say that Mr. Gillette has the formostrated that he is considerably of an ass, and that his manager, who claims to be representative, so far as the American stage is concerned, has figured in an achievement that calls for a good healthy dose of public contempt. New York, Aug. 81.

Michigan.

### A STRANGE FAMILY MELTING.

Five Brothers Who Had Never Seen One Am other Before Become Acquainter

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. The recent Grand Army encampment held as Buffalo was the cause of many a happy reunica, dramas in real life, of which the public knew little or nothing. An incident came to the netice of a reporter yesterday of five brothers, who were visiting in this city, and who were all brought together for the first time in their lives. The oldest had broken the family ties before the

soungest was born, and the other brothers had

The oldeat has broken the family ties before the youngest was born, and the other brothers had been separated through other circumstances, so that their meeting in this city was the first time that all five had been together.

The names of these five are William Getchel of West Haven, Mich., aged 58; Years; Earl of New Haven, Conn., aged 58; Martin C. of ovid, Mich., aged 53; Frank A. of Elmira, aged 47, and Charles of 72 Caledonia avenue, this city aged 39. All are strong, stalwart, robust and good-natured, and when they were fine tegether vesterday they presented an interesting and unique picture. The three oldest are veterans of the late war, and that they were fine tree in the late war, and that they were fine the late war, and that they were fine the late war and that they were fine the late war and that they were fine the five the tree veterans were in attendance at the national encampment, and they took the opportunity of visiling their youngest brother in this city, whom they had not met since the case of the principles of the war. At the same time the second youngest came up from Elmira, and so the union was perfected. All of the brother hoast of the fact that they are stanch tepublicans, ever have been and always will be advocates of the principles of the party, and road of the downtown photograph galleries yesterday, after which each went to his home. There were three other brothers in this remarkable familly. Morris Getchell, also a veteran, ded in Dakota two years ago, aged 60 years. Edward of Deyroit and Parker of St. Paul are able family. Morris Getcheil, also a veleran, died in Dakota two years ago, aged 60 years, Edward of Detroit and Parker of St. Paul are still living. They come from long-lived ancestors, and all are over six feet tall.

### Story by Joe Jefferson

From the Boston Herald. At the sixth annual meeting and diener of the Old Colony Club at the Vineyard Sound House, Falmouth Heights, Joe Jefferson presided and opened the proceedings with the following story:

"The worthy Capitain has just told methat it is useless to expect of him a speech, but that if "The worthy Captain has just told me that it is useless to expect of him a speech, but that if he were walking the quarterdeck of a ship he would know where he was. Now, that is where he greatly differs from myself. When I am walking the quester of a ship I do not in the least know where I am. I am reminded of what once occurred to me. I was crossing the Atlantic. The weather was dreadful. Capt. Ashley knows what that means. I was trying to cuide myself along the deck, and, incidentally, to aid others. In this mission I ran across a lady lying prostrated on the deck, evidently sorely troubled with that dreadful disease, seaslekness. "I said to her, 'Madame, may I bring you anything to relieve you I'

thing to relieve you!"
"She looked up at me and feebly said: 'I beg
you will not mention it. Will you also kindly excuse me, sir!"
"I then said to her: 'But is there nothing I can
do for you!"
"'No, sir,' said she in the same tone. 'Please

"No, sir,' said she in the tame tone. 'Please go away.'
"But, madame,' I said, 'you are evidently suffering. Can I do nothing to help you I'
"I wish, said she, that you would go away.
I am not fit to see any one." I am not fit to see any one.
"I am sorry, madame,' I persisted, 'that I can be of so little service. Can I do nothing for your poor husband, the gentleman whose head I see in your lap I'
"Oh,' said she, 'that is not my husband. I do not know in the least who he is."

#### No Plim-Flam in Pauxentawner. From the Punzoutairney Spirit.

A few weeks ago a man who was enlarging picture risited the residence of Mart Williams of this place.
"We are doing some very fine work," said the agent, "and in order to introduce it to the public we nake you the first picture free. We will expect you to show the picture to your neighbors, of course, and help advertise us in that way. The picture will not Mr. Williams hunted up a picture and gave it to the

The other day he returned with the snlarged pieture. It was inclosed in a gaudy frame "Of course," the man explained, "the picture costs

you nothing, but we charge \$5 for a frame like that." "The picture is all right," said Mr. Williams. "It ther room and see what my wife thinks of it." And Mart went into another room, removed the picture from behind the glass, and returned with the imply frame.

" My wife likes the picture first rate," he said, as he handed back the frame, "but she thinks we cannot afford to buy the frame. We like the picture first rate. By the way, we have two or three more pictures here that you may enlarge on the same terms. I am always willing to help a fellow along that way when I can do it without any expense to myself."

But the man didn't take any more. He felt that Mart was a poor subject to work any film-flam games greener fields, carrying his empty frame

He does not crack a whip loudly to call the atten tion of the public to his vehicle. He does not in stentorian tones demand of the incoming passengers at Equality, Saline county, Ill., that they ing his years, or his lack of them, he is one of the most successful members of his profession. He is Max Walters, aged 4, the adopted son of Mr. and Mrs.

liram Walters of Equality. Max's foster father is an agent for machinery, and o a hotel keeper. Max is equally at home in proclaiming the advantages of each business. He goes o the depot each day to meet the trains and to access every stranger with recommendations of his father's sotel. He usually succeeds in marshalling quite a the depot. When he is not thus engaged he strolls about dispensing valuable information concerning his father's machinery to all such as are uninformed on the subject. His youth and his engaging manner nake him an admirable agent.

## Bogs Sold by the Pound.

From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean.

SEATTLE, Aug. 29.—There are in Dawson dogs of very kind and breed to the number of at least 1,000. and are considered valuable property. Singularly enough, they are sold by weight, the ruling price seing \$1 a pound for all under seventy-five pounds in weight, and \$1.50 per pound for all weighing over seventy-five pounds. These dogs are all used for dragging loaded sleds in winter. One of the miners opens there will not be a single dog left in Dawson, and that they will bring higher prices dead than they

#### Once a Dellar to Travel With. From the Mexican Herald.

A guide-book to Spain, dated 1855, casually mea-ions that "a Mexican dollar is valued at four shilings, four pence!" The recollection of those delightful days when a dollar was a coin to travel rith, and made a royal tip for a servant, makes some of our older citizens pensive. The veterans of the Vera Crus Railway will tell the curious questioner of the time when they sold their dollars at a neat premium. Time has flown and the eagle on the dollar has also flown away with some of its value.

## Bold Philadriphia Bathers.

From the Philadelphia Times. A lively discussion is now going on in London as to the impropriety of mixed bathing, and the British na-tion is hot against it. Even in this country thoughtful people are beginning to wonder if the thing is not vertions here, when, as on last Sunday morning, young men were carrying young women on their shoulders around the beach, none of them with much lothing on, and having their photographs taken is

## An Egg Corner on His Best Girl.

From a Dawson Letter in the Alaska Miner A funny thing occurred last night. A fellow fell at with his girl, and they were eating at different tables in the restaurant. She told the waiter she wanted two eggs for her breakfast. He overheard it and bought all the eggs in town, four cases, at 51 an

# From the Chicago Tribune.

as much so as Scotland belongs to Great Britain. Had Thought of That. From the Indianapolis Journal.
"Young man," said the elderly gentleman in a hoking voice, "she is the only daughter I have "

If England really cared to cultivate the good will

and friendship of the American republic it should turn over Canada to the American republic of

concede independence, for Canada is ours naturally,

"Yes," acknowledged the young man, "that is one reason I thought I would like to marry her. An Inquendo.

### Member of Congress-I want to get that speech pyrighted which I delivered in the House just before

he close of the session. Copyright Clerk-All right, sir. Who's the author?